

tunity for a student to make a major contribution to botanical knowledge.

In the absence of well-exhibited leaf characters, *U. biflora* may generally be distinguished from *U. fibrosa* by dimensions. *U. biflora* is delicate, with a filiform scape, less than a millimeter in diameter, and from five to fifteen centimeters long from the top submersed branch to the lowest peduncle. *U. fibrosa* is much coarser, with a scape 1 to 2 millimeters in diameter, and from ten to twenty or more centimeters in length.

To Mr. Joseph Monachino, of the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium, I extend my sincerest appreciation for much that is basic to this paper.—1258 BEACH ROAD, RIVIERA BEACH, FLORIDA.

LITERATURE CITED

- TAYLOR, NORMAN. 1915. Flora of the Vicinity of New York. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Garden. V: 562-3.
- GLEASON, HENRY A. 1952. The New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora of the Northeastern States and Adjacent Canada. Vol. 3: 259, 262-3.

YONKERS WOOL MILL PLANT RECORDS

JOSEPH MONACHINO

FOR years to come Fernald's 8th Edition Gray's Manual of Botany and Gleason's The New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora will offer ready means of comparing divergent views on the plants of the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. The Manual, in general, has a more inclusive approach and admits more taxa, particularly of the minor kind, than the New Britton and Brown. Some adventive or introduced species, like *Setaria Faberii* Herrm., *Cynosurus echinatus* L., *Polygonum perfoliatum* L., and *Phellodendron japonicum* Maxim., appear in the former but not in the latter work. There are, however, several noteworthy instances where the situation is reversed. *Scirpus mucronatus* L. and *Scirpus Tabernaemontani* Gmel. are two examples. Incidentally, both of these were collected on ballast at Camden, New Jersey, and probably both were from the Isaac C. Martindale herbarium dated 1877 or about that time; yet the New Britton and Brown accords

one full standard treatment, while relegating the other to a footnote under *S. acutus* Muhl. A. A. Beetle in 1941 annotated the Martindale specimen as *S. lacustris* L. var. *Tabernaemontani* (Gmel.) Doll. *S. lacustris* is mentioned by Gleason in a footnote under *S. validus* Vahl., whereas it is disregarded by Fernald.

Waifs collected in the vicinity of the Yonkers Wool Mill, New York, at the close of the 19th Century offered a number of species for the New Britton and Brown: *Pennisetum ciliare* (L.) Link., *Andropogon Ischaemum* L., *Cenchrus barbatus* Schum., *Chloris ciliata* Sw., *Aegilops crassa* Boiss., *Scirpus Holoschoenus* L., *Veronica campylopoda* Bois. The last species is merely noted in the discussion under its genus, while the others are systematically described and illustrated. However, the collection records for all are about the same, as far as the eastern range is concerned. *V. campylopoda*, often merged with *V. biloba* L., has become widespread in northwestern United States (Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington). These old records are ignored by Fernald, it would seem deliberately so, since most of them had been published (*Torreyana* **37**: 15. 1937; *Rhodora* **23**: 21. 1921).

There are six additional species, collected by E. P. Bicknell (without collection numbers) in Yonkers from 1890 to 1898, which (with the exception of *Herniaria cinerea*) do not appear in any of the floras of our area. The specimens were recently discovered and identified by the writer at the New York Botanical Garden, where they had long reposed amongst unnamed material.

HERNIARIA CINEREA DC. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, July 8, 1894 and July 20, 1898. Flowers in the specimen examined have only two stamens. The species is but little different from *H. hirsuta* L. Native to Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

POLYCNEMUM ARVENSE L. Collector not designated (probably E. P. Bicknell), Yonkers Moquette Mill, July 29, 1890. *P. majus* A. Br. has been reported from Ontario. The bracts in the Yonkers specimen are shorter than the sepals, a character which distinguishes *P. arvense*. Native to Europe and the Near East.

GYPSOPHILA PORRIGENS (L.) Boiss. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, September 17, 1898. Our specimen is comparatively small, with shorter leaves and shorter pedicels than usual. Native to the Near East and introduced in Europe.

HELIANTHEMUM SALICIFOLIUM (L.) Mill. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, July 8, 1894. Native to Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

ANDROSACE MAXIMA L. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, July 8, 1894. A fruiting specimen; seeds approximately 2 mm. long; calyx-lobes entire. Native to Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

LIMONIUM LEPTOSTACHYUM (Boiss.) Kuntze. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, June 26, 1898. Described by Boissier in DC. Prod. 12: 669 (1848). There is an excellent photograph of the multispicate form of the species in Acta Horti Petropolitani 35: t. 2 (1921). Native to Persia and the adjacent country north (Bukhara, Samarkand).

Another two species are represented by Bicknell specimens inadequate for determination, but may be the following: *Pandertia pilosa* Fisch. & Mey. About the Yonkers Moquette Mill, September 1, 1894; flowers too young. Yonkers Cotton Mill, July 1, 1894; sterile. Closely related species have been proposed. Our sterile specimen has the hairs spreading as described for *P. turkestanica* Iljin (*P. pilosa* Auct. Turkest. non F. et M.). Native to the Near East. *Convolvulus pilosellaefolius* Desr. About the Yonkers Wool Mill, July 8, 1894; flowers too young. Native to the Near East.

The species from Yonkers listed above hardly can be considered actual members of our eastern flora. Whatever interest they may have is chiefly historical. What are the chances of *Limonium leptostachyum* ever appearing in the United States again? For that matter, what are the chances of *Thismia americana* N. E. Pfeiff. again being found in the vicinity of Chicago! It is not always easy to decide what elements to include in a manual primarily designed for the identification of the plants of an area.—NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

CORREA DA SERRA AND AMERICAN BOTANY.¹—The Portuguese diplomat and botanist Correa da Serra (1750–1823) is not often remembered in American botany but he influenced many phases of its growth during the early Nineteenth Century. Indeed, historians often neglected Correa; his name does not appear in the indices of either Henry Adams's or John B. McMaster's extended histories. Arriving an exile from France aboard the American warship, U. S. S. *Constitution* in 1812, then sixty-two years of age, he lived most of the next eight years in Philadelphia. There he met the "American illustrious" through letters of introduction from the "European illustrious." He was an

¹ The Abbé Correa in America, 1812–1820. The Contributions of the Diplomat and Natural Philosopher to the Foundations of Our National Life. By Richard Beale Davis. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 45, pt. 2, pp. 110, 6 figs. May, 1955, \$2.00.